

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**WATCHING BRIEF:
COLD HIGHAM TO LITCHBOROUGH
REINFORCEMENT WATER MAIN
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd



J Richards BA PIFA

September 2007

ASC: 982/CHL/1

Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	CHL	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	982
<i>Event No:</i>	N/A	<i>Accession No:</i>	N/A
<i>County:</i>	Northamptonshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Cold Higham		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Gayton, Cold Higham, Pattishall		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	Phase 1: SP66199 51814 to SP66111 53338 Phase 2: SP67574 53911 to SP70231 54383		
<i>Present use:</i>	Arable agriculture		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Reinforcement Water Main		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	N/A		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	N/A		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	11 th – 20 th September 2007		
<i>Client:</i>	Anglian Water Services Ltd C/o BSP Associates Ltd 45A High Street Stony Stratford Milton Keynes MK11 1AA		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Terry Smith		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	J Richards BA PIFA	<i>Date:</i>	5 th October 2007
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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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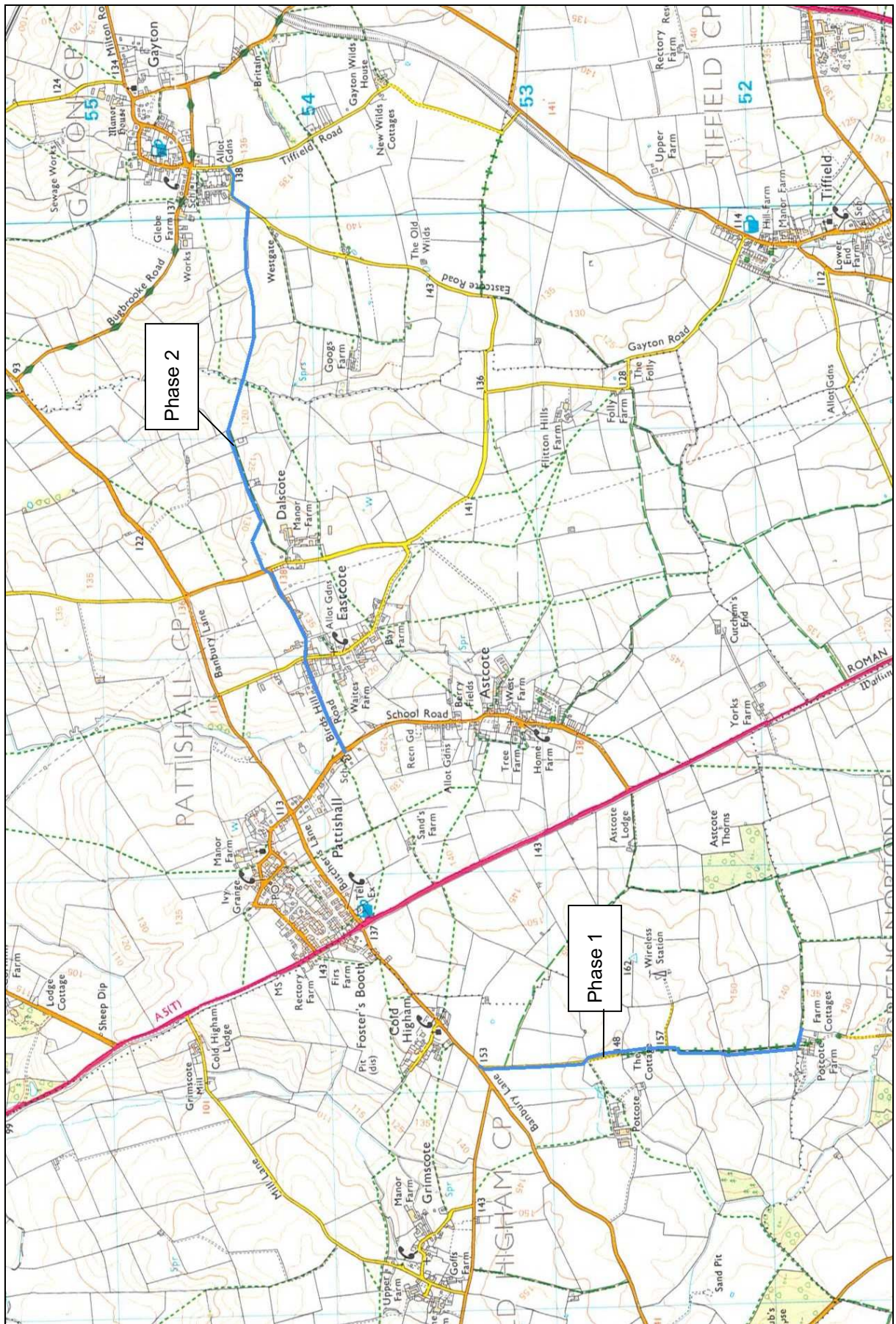


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

During September 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd conducted a watching brief along the route of a reinforcement water main between Cold Higham and Litchborough. This work was commissioned by BSP Associates Ltd on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd (AWSL) in order for AWSL to fulfil their statutory environmental obligations. No archaeological features were observed within the pipeline easement, but cropmark evidence for ridge and furrow pre-dating the current field system was noted to the north east of Dalscote.

1 Introduction

1.1 In September 2007 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a watching brief along the route of the Cold Higham to Litchborough reinforcement water main (NGR SP66199 51814 to SP66111 53338 and SP67574 53911 to SP70231 54383: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by BSP Associates Ltd on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd (AWSL), and was carried out according to ASC's standard method statement for archaeological watching briefs (Appendix 3).

1.2 *Planning Background*

This watching brief was conducted to fulfil AWSL's statutory obligations to the environment as a result of the construction of a reinforcement water main.

1.3 *Location*

The pipeline route runs through southwest Northamptonshire, within the parishes of Cold Higham, Pattishall and Gayton. The village of Gayton at the easternmost end of the pipeline is situated 7.6km southwest of Northampton. Cold Higham is situated 5.8km NNW of Towcester.

The survey area is formed of two phases of the proposed pipeline. Phase One extends 1.6km from just north of Sawmill Cottages (formerly known as Potcote Farm) in the south, to southwest of Cold Higham in the north; and Phase Two extends for 2.7km from southeast of Pattishall in the west to south of Gayton in the east (Fig. 1).

1.4 *Description*

The pipeline route is mostly through land used for arable agriculture. However, the western section of phase two lies along Birdshill Road and Greenway through the village of Eastcote.

1.5 *Geology & Topography*

To the south of Phase One the geology comprises the *Hanslope* Association, described as '*Slowly permeable, calcareous clayey soils some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils. Slight risk of water erosion*' (Soil Survey 1986). As the route approaches Cold Higham, the pipeline encounters soils of the *Banbury* Association, '*well-drained, brashy fine and coarse loamy ferruginous soils over ironstone. Some deep fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal*

waterlogging' (*ibid*). This phase rises from 135mOD at its southern end, to 157mOD towards the middle of its route before falling to 153mOD at its northern end.

Phase two of the pipeline (Fig. 3) commences at NGR SP67574 53911, at the junction between School Road and Birdshill Road, southeast of Pattishall and proceeds in an east-northeasterly direction along Birdshill Road through the village of Eastcote, crossing Pound Lane at the crossroads. It continues along Greenway to Dalscote, where it crosses Gayton Road to the north west of Manor Farm. It follows a route along a public footpath across several arable fields before turning towards the north at the junction with Eastcote Road. It follows Eastcote Road north, then east to the junction with Tiffield Road, south of Gayton, where this phase of the pipeline terminates at NGR SP70231 54383. This phase rises from 125mOD in the west to 138mOD at Dalscote before descending to 120mOD east of Dalscote and rising again to 138mOD south of Gayton.

The *Banbury* Association forms the geology over most of Phase Two. However, around Dalscote the pipeline encounters a small area of geology of the *Denchworth* Association '*slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with similar fine loamy over clayey soils. Some fine loamy over clayey soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging and some slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Landslips and associated irregular terrain locally*' (Soil Survey 1986), and to the south of Gayton the pipeline passes through the horizon between the *Banbury* Association and the *Aberford* Association '*shallow, locally brashy well drained calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone. Some deeper calcareous soils over colluvium.*' (*ibid*).

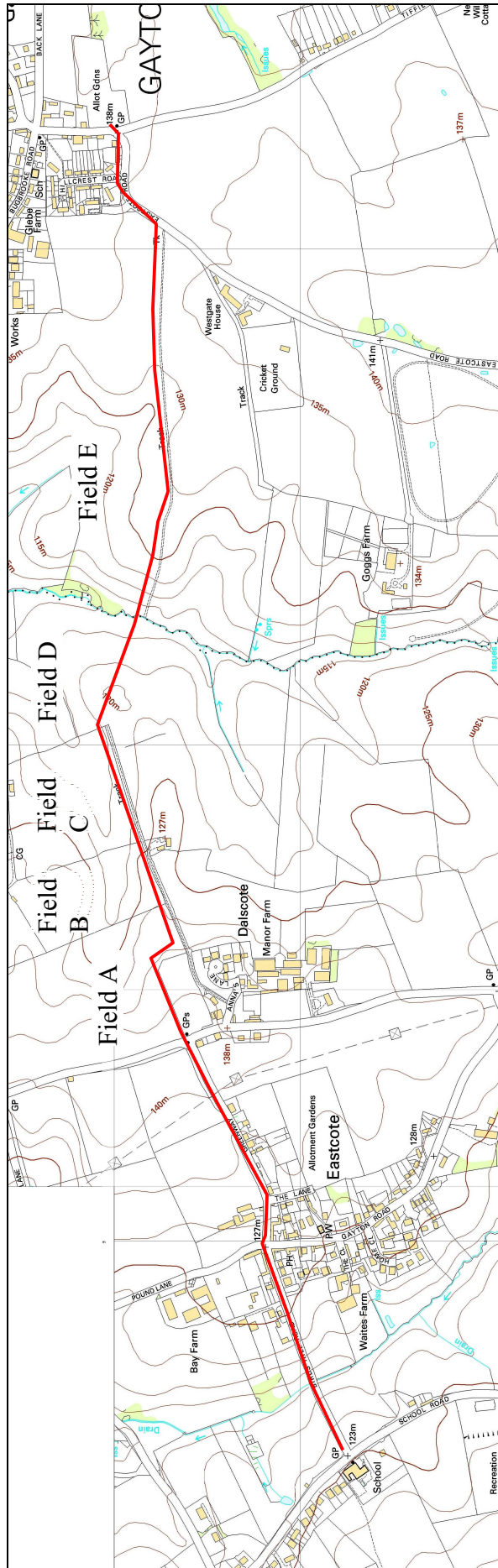


Figure 2: Route of Phase Two of Water Main (scale 1:10000)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of the watching brief were:

- To establish the existence or absence of any archaeological remains in the development area
- To establish the date, nature and extent of any activity or occupation in the development site
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes
- To recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to ASC's general method statement for archaeological watching briefs, which required:

- An intermittent watching brief requiring the removal of topsoil and if necessary upper subsoil to be monitored by an experienced and suitably qualified archaeologist.
- If archaeological features or deposits were encountered they would be investigated and recorded.
- The relationship between archaeological features and deposits would be investigated and recorded.
- Sampling for retrieval of environmental, organic and artefactual material would be carried out during excavation of features and deposits.
- Provision was made for delays caused by the need for archaeological recording and a contingency allowance made for more detailed recording of exceptional finds.

2.4 Constraints

Phase one of the water main route was excavated using a trenching machine, and therefore was not subject to the watching brief as it would not be possible to observe any archaeological features that may have been present.

A large part of phase two of the water main route followed the existing road through Eastcote, and was also not subject to the watching brief, as the road construction was likely to have impacted upon any archaeological remains present.

3 Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 A desk-based archaeological assessment, undertaken by Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd in August 2007 (Richards 2007), highlighted a number of areas of archaeological potential in the area of the pipeline route. Those in the area of phase two of the pipeline route are summarised below.

3.2 *Prehistoric & Iron Age (before AD43)*

Evidence of Iron Age activity in the area comes from an Iron Age coin, which was found in 1863 in the parish of Gayton, although the exact findspot is not recorded (SMR4671/0/0).

3.3 *Roman (AD43-c.450)*

The modern A5 road follows the line of Watling Street (a Roman road). There is therefore some potential for Roman archaeology to be encountered in the area of the pipeline route. A number of possible settlements are visible as cropmarks on air photos of the survey area, these are of possible Roman date, although they may be earlier, and include SMR9731, to the southwest of Gayton, the pipeline route passes within 10m of this.

3.4 *Saxon (c.450-1066)*

The villages of Cold Higham, Pattishall and Eastcote are all known to have Saxon origins (Moss & Illingworth 2000). Two Saxon coins have been found in Eastcote (SMR881).

3.5 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

Previous archaeological investigations in Gayton have revealed medieval origins for this settlement (SMR4666). Dalscote is known to have been a hamlet in the medieval period, but survives now only as an isolated farm (SMR855 and SMR5448). It is uncertain when Dalscote was deserted, but two buildings are shown on a map of 1729, which no longer survive above ground. Pottery and tile scatters have been found on the site of one (SMR5448/0/1), and earthworks are visible on the site of the other (SMR5448/0/2). The SMR also records a deserted settlement known as Descote to the north of Dalscote; the closes are recorded on the enclosure map of 1772, and are visible as crop or soil marks on air photos of the area (SMR875, SMR875/0/1 and SMR875/0/2). Banbury Lane was a drove road for livestock in the medieval period (SMR 8418/1).

3.6 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

It is uncertain whether the villages of Eastcote and Astcote had their own field systems or whether they shared fields as part of the Pattishall system (RCHM), the enclosure map of 1772 is for the whole parish (Richards 2007: fig. 6). The tithe map of Gayton parish shows the enclosed fields surrounding the village in 1841 (Richards 2007: fig. 7), the field boundaries shown within the eastern-most field of the pipeline route no longer survive.

3.7 *Modern (1900-present)*

An area of quarry pits is shown on the 1884 map (Richards 2007: fig. 8), but appear to be disused on the 1958 map (*ibid*: fig. 9), and are not shown on the current mapping (figure 1) (SMR5448/0/3). There was a prisoner of war camp at Eastcote House

during WWI (1914-1918). This comprised huts, a hospital and a house for the matron, agricultural buildings, a water tank, a well and a refuse dump, as well as a bridge (SMR7132). There was also a WWI PoW camp at Gayton (SMR8526), although its exact location is not recorded.

4 Results

- 4.1 Topsoil was removed from phase two of the pipeline using a machine excavator with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. A total of 7 site visits were made between 11th and 20th September 2007.
- 4.2 Evidence of former field boundaries was noted in the Field E of the pipeline route (Figure 2, Plate 2), between Gayton and the small stream. These narrow ditches filled with a dark silty clay soil, similar to the topsoil, represent the field boundaries shown on the Tithe Map of Gayton, surveyed in 1841 (Richards 2007)
- 4.3 A rubble spread was noted beside the gate into the Field C (Figure 2, Plate 3), this gate was overgrown and no longer in use as an access. This rubble spread was 0.01m below ground level and appeared to represent a disused trackway into the field of post medieval date.
- 4.4 Crop mark evidence for ridge and furrow was noted in the Field B, north east of Dalscote, but this was not visible within the stripped area (Figure 2, Plates 4 & 5). These furrows do not align with the modern ploughing marks, which respect the existing field boundaries. The furrows must therefore pre-date the formation of the current field system.
- 4.5 The dark blackish brown silty clay topsoil overlay a deposit of dark orangey brown silty clay subsoil. The topsoil was between 0.20m and 0.40m in thickness. The subsoil was excavated to a depth of between 0.25m and 0.40m below current ground level.
- 4.6 No other archaeological features were observed during the watching brief.



Plate 1: view of easement in Field E



Plate 2: probable field boundary ditch in Field E



Plate 3: rubble spread by overgrown gate in Field C



Plate 4: view north from easement, showing evidence of ridge and furrow in Field B



Plate 5: view of easement in Field B



Plate 6: view of easement in Field A

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Despite the potential for archaeological remains in the area of the pipeline because of its proximity to areas of known cropmarks and to the shrunken settlement of Dalscote, no archaeological features were observed in the stripped area during the watching brief.
- 5.2 Linear cropmarks were visible in Field B of the pipeline route, to the north east of Dalscote (Plate 4). These suggest that the field contains ridge and furrow, but there was no evidence of furrows within the stripped area. This suggests that the ridge and furrow has been almost completely ploughed out. These cropmarks had a NE-SW alignment, whereas the current field boundary and modern ploughing are aligned NNW-SSE. The current field boundaries must therefore post-date the ridge and furrow.
- 5.3 The results of the watching brief suggest that the fields through which the pipeline route passes have always formed part of an arable field system, and have never been the focus of settlement. However, the field system has been altered in the past, and any future work to examine the ridge and furrow evidence might shed light on the distribution of fields between the various settlements in the area.
- 5.4 *Confidence rating*
Full co-operation was received from Anglian Water Services Ltd and their contractors Weldon Plant Hire Ltd. A high confidence rating is therefore attached to the results of this watching brief.

6. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to BSP Associates Ltd for commissioning this assessment, and to Anglian Water Services Ltd for funding it. The co-operation of the employees of Weldon Plant Hire is also gratefully acknowledged.

Archaeological monitoring visits were made on behalf of ASC Ltd by Jenny Richards and Nigel Wilson. The report was written by Jenny Richards and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site Monitoring Sheets
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be retained by ASC Ltd until suitable depository facilities are available in Northamptonshire.

8. References

Standards & Specifications

EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition*. English Heritage (London).

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.

Secondary Sources

Moss, R. & Illingworth, I. 2000 *Pattishall: A Parish Patchwork. An illustrated history of life and times in the villages of Pattishall, Astcote, Eastcote and Dalscote* (Millcop).

Richards, J. 2007 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Cold Higham to Litchborough Replacement Main, Northamptonshire* (ASC Report 962/CHL/1).

Royal Commission on Historic Monuments 1982 *An Inventory of Archaeological Sites in South-West Northamptonshire* (HMSO).

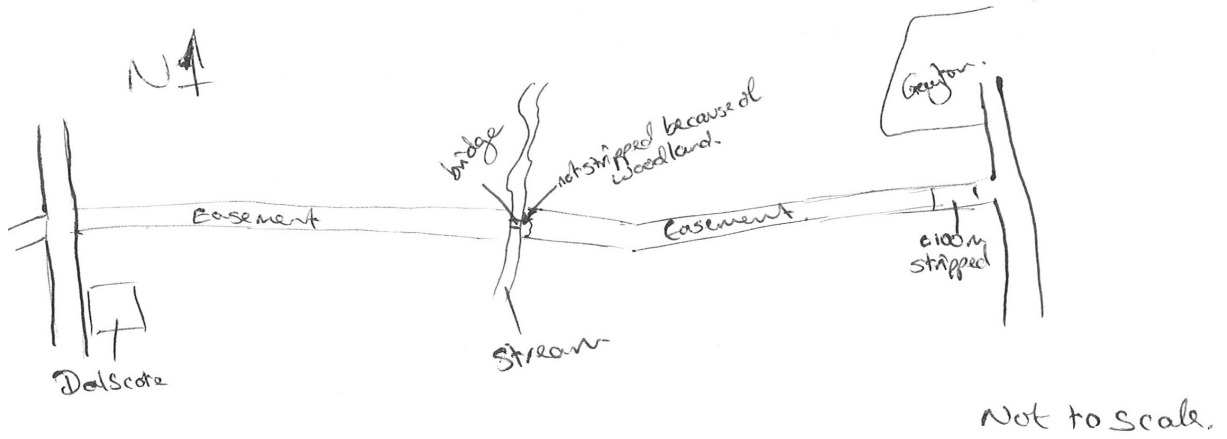
Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpندن).

Appendix 1: Monitoring Sheets

A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD			
Project: COLD HIGHAM TO LITCHBOROUGH WATER MAIN.		Project No/Code: 982 / CHL		Sheet: 1 of 1	
Client/Developer: AWSL.		Date of visit: 11/09/07 (AM)			
Contact: GEORGE WHITTLE		Phone: 07802975590			
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: 7:30		Finish: 9:30	
Completed by: JR					
Development Type:					
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify):					
Site & weather conditions: RURAL, ARABLE LAND. DRY, SUNNY (LOW SUN)					
Observations:					
MACHINING HAS BEGUN AT GATTON END (C. 100M STRIPPED). DRIVER HAD SUN IN HIS EYES, SO TRACKED DOWN TO THE STREAM AND HAS STARTED STRIPPING W-E. Sketch plan pro.					
BTW PHOTOS OF EAST END STRIPPED, AND VERY WEST END (INCL. WORKING SHOT)					
DIGITAL PHOTOS OF ABOVE AND OF WOODLAND AND SURROUNDING STREAM AT WEST OF THIS SECTION.					
TOPSOIL IS A MD YELLOWISH BROWN, C. 100MM DEEP ONTO A MD BROWNISH YELLOW SUBSOIL.					
BY THE STREAM THERE IS A THICKER DEPOSIT OF TOPSOIL (STREAM HAS MOVED SLIGHTLY OVER TIME)					
Comments:					
STRIPPING WILL CONTINUE, FURTHER VISITS NEEDED					
JR to visit again this afternoon.					

For sketch plan, use reverse

©ASC, 2003





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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: COLD HIGHAM TO LITCHBOROUGH		Project No/Code: 982 / CHL.	Sheet: of
Client/Developer AWSL		Date of visit: 11/09/07 (pm)	
Contact: GEORGE WHITTLE		Phone: 0780 2975590.	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 14:00	Finish: 16:30	
Completed by: JR			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Site & weather conditions: OPEN ARABLE LAND, DRY, SUNNY			
Observations:			
STRIPPING STRIPPING CONTINUED. 2 SHEETS of POTTERY (POST MED DATE) RECOVERED FROM TOPSOIL - SUBSOIL HORIZON			
PHOTOGRAPHS of BASEMENT.			
Comments:			
STRIPPING WILL CONTINUE TOMORROW. JR TO VISIT (AM)			

For sketch plan, use reverse

©ASC, 2003



A.S.C. LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: COLD HIGHAM TO LITCHBOROUGH		Project No/Code: 982/CHL	Sheet: of
Client/Developer AWSC		Date of visit: 12/09/07.	
Contact: GEORGE WHITLE		Phone: 07802975590.	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 7:15	Finish: 1:00	
Completed by: JR.			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
			✓
Site & weather conditions:			
OPEN ARABLE LAND; DRY, VERY OVERCAST, TURNING SUMMER			
Observations:			
STRIPPING FROM GRAYTON TO THE STREAM COMPLETED.			
NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES OBSERVED.			
STRIPPED FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY NOTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED. [SEE OVER FOR SKETCH PLAN] 250m E OF STREAM. 1 SHARD OF POT (POST MED) WAS RECOVERED FROM THE SURFACE OF THIS.			
Comments:			
MACHINE BEING MOVED TO DALSCOTE TOMORROW AM STRIPPING WILL CONTINUE BETWEEN DALSCOTE AND THE STREAM AFTER THIS.			
FURTHER VISITS NEEDED.			

For sketch plan, use reverse

©ASC, 2003



A.S.C. LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: COLD HIGHAM - LITCHBOROUGH		Project No/Code: 982 1 CHL	Sheet: of
Client/Developer AWSL		Date of visit: 13/9/07	
Contact:		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 12.50	Finish: 2.15	
Completed by: N3W			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
			↳
Site & weather conditions: DRY SUNNY			
Observations: ONLY ABOUT 40m STRIPPED DUE TO MACHINE HAVING BEEN MOVED 1 NE-SW FIELD DRAIN OBSERVED TOPSOIL C. 300mm			
Comments: WILL GO OUT MID AFTERNOON TOMORROW WHEN THE STRIP SHOULD BE BACK TO THE ROAD. NOT RECORDED			

For sketch plan, use reverse

©ASC, 2003



A.S.C. LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project:		Project No/Code: 982/CHL		Sheet: 1 of	
		Date of visit: 18/09/07.			
Client/Developer AWSL.					
Contact:			Phone:		
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: 7:00 7:30		Finish: 9:00.	
Completed by: JK					
Development Type:					
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify):					
Site & weather conditions: DRY, BRIGHT, ARABLE LAND.					
Observations: WALKED THROUGH STRIPPED AREA (FIELDS 6 6, 7, 8) TOOK PHOTOGRAPHS OF RUBBLE SPREADS BY ACCESS GATE (PROBABLE ACCESS ROAD, NOW DISUSED - GATE IS OVERGROWN)					
Comments: FURTHER VISIT NECESSARY TOMORROW AFTERNOON.					

For sketch plan, use reverse

©ASC, 2003

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Cold Higham to Litchborough Water Main			SITE NO/CODE: 982/CHL
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	√	√	View of easement
2	√	√	View of easement
3	√	√	View of easement
4	√	√	View of easement
5	√	√	View of easement
6	√	√	View of easement
7	√	√	View of easement
8	√	√	View of easement
9	√	√	View of easement
10	√	√	View of easement
11	√	√	View of easement
12	√	√	View of easement
13	√	√	View of easement
14	√	√	Woodland constraint by stream
15	√	√	Woodland constraint by stream
16	√	√	View north over furrows
17	√	√	View north over furrows
18	√	√	Rubble spread
19	√	√	Rubble spread
20	√	√	Rubble spread
21	√	√	Rubble spread
22	√	√	Rubble spread
23	√	√	Field boundary ditch
24	√	√	Field boundary ditch

Appendix 3: Method Statement for Archaeological Watching Brief



1 **Definition**

An archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any earth-moving operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons (IFA 1999, 2). It normally involves the monitoring by an experienced archaeologist of ground disturbance on a development (eg. footing and service trenches, reduction of levels, landscaping).

2 **Standards**

All work will conform to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991), to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*, and to any specific requirements of the Planning Archaeologist (PA).

3 **General Methodology: Observation & Recording**

- 3.1 Archaeological observation and recording normally involves visits when groundworks are under way, and requires close co-operation and communication between contractor and archaeologist. In many cases only regular, relatively brief visits are required (an *intermittent* watching brief). In certain circumstances (e.g. where archaeological features are known or strongly suspected to exist), the archaeologist's continuous presence may be required (an *intensive* watching brief). In the absence of specific instruction, professional judgement will be exercised to determine the level of monitoring.
- 3.2 Each site visit will be recorded on ASC's *Site Monitoring Sheet* (example attached). These sheets should record what is observed, including sketches where appropriate. A photographic record (see 4.4, below) will also be maintained throughout the watching brief. Plans of the development provided by the client will normally form the basis for recording the location of archaeological features and finds.
- 3.3 If significant archaeological remains are identified during the watching brief, a meeting will be arranged between ASC, the client, and the PA in order to agree an appropriate investigation. Provision to cover this has been made in the project estimates. Detailed investigation will follow the methods set out in the following section.

4 **General Methodology: Investigation (if required)**

- 4.1 Excavation will be carried out by hand. Maximum depths of excavation will conform to current Health & Safety regulations.
- 4.2 At the start of fieldwork temporary bench marks will be established, to be tied in subsequently to an appropriate Ordnance Survey bench mark. All plans and section drawings will be annotated with relative heights derived from these benchmarks. Plans will be related to the OS National Grid. Overall site plans will normally be drawn to a scale of 1:100 or 1:50: detailed plans of specific areas or features may be drawn to 1:20 or 1:10: burials will always be drawn at the latter scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10, depending upon size and complexity.
- 4.3 A detailed record of all archaeological contexts will be maintained on individual proforma record sheets, designed to meet current professional standards. Each context will be individually numbered in a single sequence, and will be described in terms of

dimensions, shape, fill type and inclusions, artefact content, samples and interpretation. A register of contexts will be maintained, and context records will be cross-referenced to all other records.

- 4.4 The primary photographic record will normally be compiled in 35mm black & white print format, supplemented by digital photography, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. A photographic register will be maintained on ASC's *Photographic Record Sheet*, fully cross-referenced. Digital photographs will be used to illustrate the report. Metric scales will be used in all photographs.
- 4.5 All finds relating to the archaeological record of the site will be collected with reference to context and location. Finds of particular significance (small finds) will be recorded three-dimensionally on site, and described on individual pro-forma record sheets. A register will be kept of all finds. Finds processing may take place during or after fieldwork, and will entail cleaning, marking, packaging, quantification and initial classification. Conservation of artefacts will normally take place after processing, but primary conservation of delicate artefacts may be required on site.
- 4.6 Provision will be made for the sampling and analysis of environmental data by appropriate specialists. Sampling will be carried out in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2002). All samples will be recorded on individual pro-forma record sheets, and a register of samples will be maintained. Specialists will be required to submit copies of the base data from environmental analysis for inclusion in the site archive.
- 4.7 Any human remains encountered will normally be recorded and left *in situ*. The removal of human remains in consecrated ground requires a Home Office licence, and investigation or removal of remains must be agreed between ASC, the client, and other appropriate authorities. For the excavation and recording of human remains, current IFA guidelines will be followed (McKinley & Roberts 1993). In general, due care and respect will be accorded to any human remains, and site staff are required not to discuss their discovery in public, so as not to attract undesirable interest.
- 4.8 Due concern will be given to the physical security of all archaeological features, deposits, artefacts and records, both on and off site. All reasonable measures will be taken to secure their protection before, during and after excavation.

5 **Reporting**

- 5.1 Upon completion of the watching brief, an initial report on its findings will normally prepared within four weeks, subject to specialist input. This will typically include:
 - a concise non-technical summary of the results
 - information relating to the circumstances of the project
 - background information about the site
 - a summary of the aims of the project and the methods used
 - a description of the results, supported by appropriate illustrative material
 - a conclusion, summarising the results and examining their significance
 - a confidence rating
 - the contents and location of the archive
 - appendices (record sheets, specialist reports, reference works etc.)
 - an SMR summary sheet, if required
- 5.2 Copies of the report will be provided as required to the client, to the PA, and to other bodies as required. Eight copies are normally produced: a charge may be made for providing any additional copies. Interim reports will be submitted to the relevant period and/or regional journals within one year of the project's completion.

- 5.3 Once the final report has been accepted by the PA, an OASIS fieldwork summary form will be completed and submitted to the Archaeology Data Service.

6 *Archive*

- 6.1 All archaeological projects generate a quantity of records and related material. Together, these constitute the *project archive*. While the report may describe the project's findings in some detail, the archive contains the evidence on which the report is based, and its importance cannot be too highly stressed. By its nature, archaeological fieldwork cannot normally be repeated, so the archive often constitutes the only surviving evidence for past activity on a site, and arrangements must therefore be made for its deposition and long-term storage.
- 6.2 At the start of a project, ASC will initiate arrangements for archive deposition. On completion of the reporting stages of the project, the archive will be prepared for long-term storage. If arrangements for deposition cannot be concluded, ASC will store the archive until deposition can be arranged.

7 *Staffing*

- 7.1 The project will be under the overall direction of **Bob Zeepvat** BA MIFA, an established archaeologist with extensive experience in managing archaeological projects, of a wide range of fieldwork in both rural and urban environments, of post-excavation, publication and presentation projects, and of work on a wide range of historic buildings and structures.
- 7.2 Staff undertaking watching briefs will all be experienced archaeologists, of at least Assistant Project Officer grade. Less experienced staff may assist with any detailed investigation, under supervision.

References

- EH 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd edition). English Heritage (London).
- EH 2002 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 1999a *Standards & Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading).
- IFA 1999b *Code of Conduct*. Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading).
- McKinley J.I. & Roberts C. 1993 *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 13.

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Cold Higham to Litchborough Replacement Water Main		
Short Description:	<i>During September 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd conducted a watching brief along the route of a reinforcement water main between Cold Higham and Litchborough. This work was commissioned by BSP Associates Ltd on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd (AWSL) in order for AWSL to fulfil their statutory environmental obligations. No archaeological features were observed within the pipeline easement, but cropmark evidence for ridge and furrow pre-dating the current field system was noted to the north east of Dalscote.</i>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Watching Brief		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Arable land	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	None	Monument period:	None
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Northamptonshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP67574 53911 to SP70231 54383
District:		Parish:	
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Cold Higham to Litchborough		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)		Height OD: (metres)	
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	N/A	Project design originator:	ASC Ltd
Project Manager:		Director/Supervisor:	Jenny Richards BA PIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Anglian Water Services Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	11 th September 2007	End date:	20 th September 2007
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	N/A	N/A	
Paper:			
Digital:			
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Watching Brief: Cold Higham to Litchborough Reinforcement Water Main		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Client Report 982/CHL/1		
Author(s):	Jenny Richards BA PIFA		
Page nos	30	Date:	5 th October 2007

Appendix 5: SMR Summary Sheet

NORTHANTS

SMR Record Number	Parish	Site Name Cold Higham – Litchborough
Date of Fieldwork September 2007	Grid ref.	Fieldworker ASC Ltd
Sponsor Anglian Water Services Ltd	Activity Watching brief	
Landowner name/address:		
Finds location N/a	Finds Destination N/a	
Records location	Records Destination	
Finds Quantity N/a	Records Quantity	
Summary of Results		